## Amnsements and Meetings Co-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—" Mefistofete."

BOOTH'S THEATRE—" A Colevrated Case."
DALY'S THEATRE—" Needles and Pris."
HAVERLY'S NIMOS GARDEN—Min-trels.
HAVERLY'S VIETE AVENUE THEATRE—" The Gladiator."
HAVERLY'S VIETE AVENUE THEATRE—" Prince Acamet." HAVERLY'S 14: STREET THEATRE—" Price Achinet."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirk."
PARK THEATRE—" The Legion of Honor."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS—" The Railroad Car Configeing' Parsas. STANDARD THEATHER—" Matrimony."
THALIA 'HEATHER—Cambe Oners.
UNION SQUARE THEATHER—" Dame! Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATHE—" The Gav'nor"

MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-Fair. METROPOLITAN CONCRET HALL.-Concert. NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY-Meeting. STRINWAY HALL-REGISS.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—Concert

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CONDENSED MILE Par always HOLIDAY PRESENTS in elegant Meerschaum Phes and Grant Holders, was the amber goods at reasonable prices. C. STERE, 347 Broome-St., under Occidental Hotel.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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London-No. 26 Hedhard-st., Sirand. Faris-No. 9 Rue Seribe.

# New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1880.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Greek Premier says in effect that he will pursue a war policy. - Madame Thiers, the wife of the ex-President of France, is dead, === Chief Justice May is censured for his recent comments on the Irish agitation. === The London Times comments on the fishery question in connection with the President's Message.

Domestic,-General W. B. Hazen has been appointed Chief Signal Officer, === A cancus of Democratic Senators has decided to abolish several of the Senate investigating committees, ==== Mr. Gowen's scheme for the settle ment of the Reading claims is to be considered by the Board of Managera to-day,

Congarss .- In the Senate the usual fermalitie at the opening of the session were gone through with, after which the President's Message was read and an adjournment followed. .--- In the House the Message was read and a number of bills was in troduced.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The Scente Committee yesterday. = Le ghton, the murderer, was sentenced to be hanged January 28, 1881. === The Kenward Philp demanded that he should have a separate trial. - A suit was begin against Dr. Noyes, the dentist, for malpractice, === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.31 cents, ..... Stocks feverish, unsettled and lower, closing strong at a sharp reac-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cold and clearing weather, with chances of light ram or snow. Thermometer vesterday; Highest, 43°; lowest, 32°; average, 3914°.

The Vermont Legislature has passed a bill declaring any place where liquor shall be sold or given away a nuisance, and making the keeper hable to fine and imprisonment. Hereafter Vermont Democrats will probably hold their conventions in Canada.

Mr. Gowen's proposal to place the affairs of the Reading Railroad and the interests connected therewith on a new basis will excite general interest, if only from the magnitude of the transactions contemplated. The details volve any injustice to the Mormons. are given in our news columns.

As Turkey is seeking the good offices of Prince Bismarck to promote a settlement of the Greek claims, there is reason to suppose that she has acquired some wisdom from her experience in the Dulcigno affair. The opportunity is one in which Prince B smarck may add largely to his fame as a diplomatist. But he will have to take into account that the Greek cause is not so weak as his recent remarks would indicate.

The defeat of the Democrats has brought them some unexpected wisdom. Yesterday the Democratic Senatorial caucus agreed to abolish Senator Davis's Treasury Investigating Committee, along with a number of similar scoop-net associations. The country having paid a large sum of money to teach Senator Davis the principles of bookkeeping, and having failed in the undertaking, will be glad, at least, to be let off.

The appointment of General William B. Hazen as Chief Signal Officer to succeed the late General Myer is one to be heartily praised. It ought to please both those who have contended for the appointment of a man of scientific acquirements, and those who have insisted that brilliant military services should be recognized. General Hazen is a scholarly soldier, and none the less soldier for being a scholar. His gallant exploits on the battle-fields of the civil war gave him in turn every brevet from major to major-general. At the same time he belongs to a class of soldiers who do their work is proverbial, and he will bring to his General Grant during the war for the Union.

long service in the Army, but in investigaand he will at the same time give the iveness and wise experience which come of thorough scholarship.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The last annual Message of President Hayes, like all his Messages that have preceded it. will commend itself to the American people by its wise and temperate tone, its freedom from any suggestion of partisanship, and at the same time its, moderate yet firm statement of certain vital principles which Mr. Hayes was elected to represent, and which the majority of the American people are inflexibly determined shall remain forever fixed in their indestructible system of free institutions.

Among the great multitude of topics discussed in the Message, there are six of universal popular interest as well as National importance. The leading place is properly given to the suppression of the negro vote in the South-the fact of supreme concern in our National life. The President's presentation of this abuse to a Congress controlled in both branches by the party responsible for it is admirable. He is firm and frank, but never allows himself to forget the dignity of his own office or that of the body he is addressmg. It is open to question whether in the statement that this wrong "has, perhaps, " not been manifested in the recent election to 'any large extent in acts of violence or in-"timidation," the President has not, in his desire to be impartial, rather understated than overstated the case. If organized threats to take the bread out of the mouths of a man's children unless he shall vote the Democratic ticket come under the head of "intimidation," there has never been a campaign in which that kind of oppression was more systematically empleyed in many parts of the South than in the last. But this is, perhaps, a minor point, and one with which it would be difficult for the law to deal. The President tells Congress, with quiet emphasis, that as long as the War Amendments are violated or disregarded, so long will the people who created them "con-"tinne to act together, and to insist that they "shall be obeyed." He assures Congress that this sentiment "does not grow weaker," and expressly urges both Houses to correct such wrongs when they are disclosed in the election of persons claiming seats as members. Happily, there is reason to believe that this counsel will be followed when the new Congress has organized next year, and that the people of the South will be taught by the stern rule of justice what they seem nawilling to learn in any easier way-that, while the National Government is powerless to interfere in the domestic concerns of a State, no man will be allowed to sit in the Federal Congress whose election is shown to be due to fraud or the suppression of the liberty of the civizen. What the President says on this point cannot be charged with partisanship, because he says less than Democrats and Democratic newspapers have themselves admitted.

In his discussion of the need of Civil Service Reform, the President covers ground which his for a Commission which shall devise a system of competitive examinations to be applied to the whole Civil Service; that a law be passed defining the relations of Congressmen The trial of Renjamin K. Bortrel for murder is to to appointments to office, so as to end Conbegin at Honesdale, Penn., to day. —— The Vermont Legislature has adopted resolutions in favor power; that the Tenure of Office Act be reof Civil Service Reform. = Buchanan and Chappealed, and that another law be passed protecting officeholders in resistance litical assessments. The President states that in this city over 2,000 Government positions have been subject, both with respect to appointment and tenure, to the report, will be received with great respect competitive examinations, and he believes that the extension of the system will, with continued its investigations of asylum management | the exclusion of Congressmen from the control of the appointments, solve the Civil Service problem. The success of such St. Nicholas Secrety celebrated its auniversary. | Commissions has not been great in the past, but the experiment proposed would not be a costly one, and might be well worth try-

Upon the continued existence of polygamy the President takes strong ground. He says compactly, that "polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends "on those who practice and uphold "the erime." This is practically the state of affairs in Utah to-day, and the Mormon Church, as THE TRIBUNE has often shown, is stretching itself into other Territories. The President proposes radical measures-the reorganization of the Territorial Government into a new Government like that provided by the famous Dane ordinance of 1787 for the Northwest Territory; or if the existing form be continued, the exclusion of all who practice or uphold polygamy from the right to vote, hold office or sit on juries. Neither plan seems to in-Those who defy the law ought not to ask the privilege of making it or administering it. The President does not exaggerate the importance of the subject, or the willingness of the country to go as far as it rightfully can in stamping out this abomination.

The growth of our foreign trade is discussed at some length, and several important recommendations are made. There is a deserved tribute to the usefulness of the system of consular reports, which Secretary Evarts inaugurated, and there is an earnest suggestion that every effort should be made to develop American commerce with South America, the West Indies, Mexico, Japan, China, Australia, etc., in our own bottoms. There is a distinct recommendation of postal subsidies, with other suggestions of importance.

That part of the Message relating to the finances may perhaps be passed over as being much the same, in many points, as the report of Secretary Sherman. It may be said briefly that the President suggests the application of the expected surplus of revenue at the end of the current year to the payment of the debt, renews his recommendation of last year that the greenbacks be retired, and proposes an increase of the value of the silver dollar until it shall be equal to that of the gold dollar. The President also speaks of the Indian question at length, following the general tenor of the report of the Secretary of the Interior already published.

The Message contains one surprise, the secret of which was well kept. It recommends an act of Congress authorizing the best to advance their profession in time of appointment of a Captain-General of the peace. His devotion to the details of his Army, in recognition of the great services of

capacity which he has gained not only in a hailed by the American people as a proper of sense and deceney, even it it was to be govproof of gratitude to their greatest soldier. erned by a party which they could not approve. We believe it would have the hearty approval Again and again, Democratic members were reable books upon military topics. He will do of the great majority of patriotic citizens of minded of the pledges of the party, of the needs everything that an executive officer need do, both parties, and it ought to get the support of the country, of the switt passing of their of both parties in Congress. This session Weather Bureau the benefit of the suggest- might well begin with the prompt adoption of the President's wise suggestion.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPORT.

of the Treasury in which the public will take the greatest interest is probably that political opponents. in which he submits his method for \$100,000,000 than will be needed, thus leavwhich, being convenient in size, easily transferable, and of amounts purchasable by heves, be attractive as investments of thorize four per cent interest to be paid upon der an annual interest of three per cent margin of discretion in giving the preference to either as was deemed best for the interests of the Government.

The Secretary's limitations as to interest will then taken, at least as to the rate of interest that four per cent ought not to be cent.

The report seems to deprecate any reducnue can be so readily devoted to the payment if any reductions be made, all the taxes imposed by the internal revenue law except those on bank circulation, and on spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors, be friction matches, patent medicines, etc. check on the revival of the old State bank system, and in both cases just and proper.

The report opposes, with a variety of arguments, the withdrawal and caucellation of the greenbacks, which the President favors in his Message. The Secretary makes the recommendations which had been expected regarding the silver dollarnew features are his recommendations that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made value increased to an equality with the gold middle and western sections of that State. dollar. He advises a careful revision of the tariff, in which, however, its fundamental gests a Civil Service system in which period with an increased pay for faithful erament for at least four years to come. This great pleasure to a large audience. service, and renews his recommendation of last opposition would not rest on partisan moof the two Houses of Congress, which shall have leave to sit during the recess, and power to send for witnesses and papers. All of these recommendations, and all that are made in everywhere. The great ability Mr. Sherman has always shown as a financter, and his admirable achievements during his four years' administration of the Treasury, give especial weight to anything he may say at a time when we are enjoying a vast prosperity due in part to him.

# A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Democratic Representatives, as they reach Washington, are met with a wail of agony and an outery of reproach. By more than half the journals of that party, the responsibility for its recent defeat is laid at the door of the Democratic Congress. Some of these journals speak bluntly and passionately. "The party prom-"ised a great many things," they say; "what one of them has its Congress done or tried to "do?" It promised retoun; what has Congress reformed ? It promised monetary changes; a Democratic Congress has done nothing, and the marvellous prosperity which the country enjoys has come because Congress did nothing. Observing these things, and confessing with grief and shame that the Democratic Congress has not kept nor made any effort to keep the pledges made by the Democratic party, these journals also perceive that public distrust and disgust caused the recent decisive defeat. If the party is to have any chance whatever to recover itself, they say, let its Congress begin this very week to do some of the things which have been promised so long.

This line of remark Republicans can conscientiously commend. There is much truth in it; truth told by Republicans day after day for years. Democrats would not believe it then; perhaps they may, now that high Democratic authority makes the statement. Then the journals which are particularly conspicuous in this criticism were accustomed to repel it with tury or scorn: it was utterly false, we were told, that the Democrats had failed to keep any pledges or neglected any public interest. Stiff popular majorities for the other party have brought the blind Democratic leaders of the blind to such senses as they have, and their followers, who believed that the criticism was false a month age, may possibly believe that it is true at last. The Democratic Congress has done its utmost to kill the Democratic partythat is beyond question. The difficulty is that this valuable information has been imparted by Democratic leaders and organs a great deal too late.

The time to bring that party to a realizing sense of its duty was when it had power and was on trial. Then, had a Democratic Congress acted with wisdom, or even with decency, public confidence might have been retained, at least enough to avert defeat. At that time we labored earnestly to bring Democratic members to a sense of their duty. It would be for the advantage of the Republican party, we frankly told them, for Congress to go on as it had been going. But the country would suffer. The formation of a respectable opposition-a party of principles and common sense-would be delayed. The Republicans were anxious to

and scoffs. They went on from bad to worse; with each week came more reckless demagogism, more greedy and unscrupulous parti-The portion of the report of the Secretary | terests, more indecent disregard of all previous professions and pledges, and more vile abuse of

Now the opportunity has passed. The Demothe refunding of the bonds falling cratic party has had its day of grace. It is no due next year. The plan he has matured con- longer on trial. The verdict of the country can templates the issue of securities of two kinds be read in returns of the late election-and in to a greater amount in all by more than the solemn criticisms and wailing lamentations of the Democratic journals. We doubt much ing the Department free to exercise its whether anything that can now be done by the discretion in placing that class of them Democratic Representatives will tend in the which shall be found most advantageous least degree to win back that public trust or to the Government. He recommends the issue hope which they have so contemptuously thrown of Treasury notes in denominations of not away. If men hear Democrats talking of tryless than \$10, running from one to ten years, ing to behave decently at this session, they say to each other: "When the devil was "sick, the devil a monk would be." It is to be persons of small means, would, he be- hoped, for the sake of the country, which has been cursed too long with a Democratic Consavings. Mr. Sherman asks Congress to au- gress, that members will do their best this winter for the public interests. There is much these notes, if necessary, but expresses the that needs to be done, and that ought to be done opinion that a sufficient amount for the quickly. But it is no longer true that Demopurposes of the Treasury can be sold un- eratic members have any chance to restore themselves or their party to public favor. That only. The other class of securities favored chance they had, and threw it away. Unless is a 3.65 bond, redeemable at the pleasure of the Republican party deprives itself of public the Government after fifteen years. The confidence, by some strange act of bad faith or authority to issue \$400,000,000 of each class folly, it will not go out of power again until would give the Department a considerable after the Democratic party has gone out of existence.

#### DIVIDING TEXAS.

The reported scheme for dividing Texas to many practical business men seem too seems to have no basis beyond the ambition high. Our readers will remember a striking of a few Democratic politicians who would paper, published in The Tribune, a year ago, bave a chance to be Senators or Governors if insisting that the rest of the debt could be the State could be cut up into four pieces, but funded in a United States 3 per cent stock. whose outlook for high honors under de The interval has amply justified the view present condition of things is not flattering. There are two serious obstacles to the realizathe Government could command. With tion of such a project: (1) the opposition of Four Per Cents at the present the people of the State itself; and (2) the hospremium there will be many to argue tility of the Republican party in the country to giving added power in the Senate to the allowed on any of the proposed Treasury Democrats. The future division of Texas was notes, and some to think that all of them contemplated in the Act admitting it to could be floated at as low a rate as three per the Union, but no popular movement within the borders of the State has ever favored any project for cutting up its vast tion of taxation at a time when surplus reve- territory. The people are exceedingly proud of the size of their State, of the fact that it of bonds falling due, but surgests that was an independent Republic before it entered the Union, and of its capacity for further growth. They claim for it the title of the Empire State of the South, and fancy that it is destined in the near future to wield a poabolished. This would remove the tax on litical power counterbalancing that of the State of New-York. Nine-tenths of them The tax on banks, both National and will not tolerate the idea of quarter-State, is defended as being in the ing their imperial domain and making of one case easy to collect, and in the other a it four comparatively insignificant Commonwealths. There is now and then a little friction between the people of the northern part of the State, whose commercial centre is Dallas and whose trade goes northward to St. Louis, and those of the southern portion, off again. whose business points are Houston and Galveston, but it is of no more serious nature than constantly arises between the inhabi-

a strong backing from her people, it would principles shall always be kept in view, sug- have no immediate practical force, for it census shows that Texas has only about to judge by the acciamations that greeted it (and would be a sufficient argument against the scheme. Texas and Massachusetts now rank preity closely together as far as population is living upon the territory of Texas four times the representation in the Senate of the United scope to the actor's powers. He went through it States possessed by the inhabitants of Massachusetts would not commend itself to anybody except a few Bourbon Democrats who imagine the Solid South has still a chance to shape the destinies of the country.

A plea for division urged on the ground of the great geographical extent of the State would have little force. Texas makes a big show upon the map, but fully one-half of her territory is as uninhabited as the Desert of Sahara. The people who dwell in the settled portion of the State have no difficulty in getting to the capital. Marshall and Texarkana are less remote in point of time from Austin than are the western counties of North Carolina from Raleigh, or the towns on the upper St. Johns from the capital of Maine. The railway system of Texas is remarkably well developed for a new State with such a vast area, and it reaches all sections that are fairly well populated. No section has interests so diverse from those of the rest of the State or is so separated by distance or natural obstacles to free communication as to require a distinct political life. Either California, Oregon or Tennessee could make a much stronger plea for division than Texas can now present. The time may come when a new State can properly be constructed out of northern Texas with the addition of a portion of the Indian Territory, with the capital at Dallas; and possibly another may be made of the territory between the Colorado River and the Rio Grande, with the capital at San Antonio; but that time will not come during the next de-

Our readers will remember the case of the Rev. Mr. Cowley, who for his criminal mismanagement of the Shepherd's Fold in this city was sentenced to imprisonment and fine. A petition is now in circulation for his release. His term of imprisonment will'expire on the 1st of next January, but there is a fine of \$250 hanging over him, and unless it is paid he must be kept in jait for two hundred and fifty days longer. It is represented that Cowley is old, sick, utterly impoverished and disgraced; that unless he is reprieved, the money for the payment of his fine must come out of the pockets of his friends. The case against Cowley was a very bad one, as our readers will remember involving the cruel maltreatment of beloiess children, and when becomes out of prison there will be no clerical work for him, even though he should not be deposed from the ministry One would not care to be as hard upon him as he was upon his poor halfstarved children; but it is difficult to see why the fine should not be paid. The taw has its rights, and

new place a breadth of view and well-rounded No one will deny that such an act would be have the country governed with some degree prayer—has been established under the auspices of but his personation was intelligent and effective.

The stage pictures were good. We are obliged to say that reports of the cases treated are somewhat dubious. Several patients discharged cured have been again attacked. No medicines whatever are used in the home, unless the oil used in anomting the sick may be considered pharmaceutical. There can be no special objection to praying for the sick, but such petitions are not in any sensible religious scheme held to be of sufficient efficacy, spart from those means of healing which sanship, more shameless neglect of public in- Providence has furnished. A man perishing with cold who should refuse to go into a warm room, albeit it was entirely possible for him to do so would have no real reason for resorting to a prayer that he might be supernaturally warmed. In a word, the old law holds: Heaven helps those who help themselves.

Congress will be quiet until Blackburn's head

It is said by Democratic Congressmen that they will not meddle with the tariff this winter. Their party has just let go of the wrong end of that subject and is willing to let it alone for a while.

Ohio politicians bring to Washington the informa tion that Secretary Sherman's election to the Senate is a foregone conclusion. Some of them say it is entirely probable that his name will be the only one which will go before the Legislature. It is creditable to the State that it recognizes so unanimously Mr. Sherman's exceptional fitness for the Senate, Mr. Sherman's exceptional litness for the Schate, and is sensible enough to disregard the absurd plea that he should be set aside because he has had so many public bonors in order that some other man may have a chance. It is the perfection of stupidity to train a statesman by long experience, and at the moment when his services become most valuable make him give way to a new man.

It looks very much now as if the time-honored office of tail-holder for the Democratic Congress could safely be abolished. Unless there is an unforescen outbreak by the hot-heads, the office will be a sinecure for this session if it is retained.

The President says a few words about Civil Service Reform, and the able Democratic editors will declare he got the hint from them.

Congress opens as quietly as a school where all the bad boys have been scandly flogged.

Last April Controller Kelly and a few choice friends visued Boston. Mr. Kelly went for the laudable purpose of delivering a lecture in aid of a charitable institution. The chairens of Boston have since been somewhat amused to find that the fellowng bill, approved by Mayor Prince, has been paid out of the city trensory; "To refreshments on occasion of the visit of the Controller and triends of New-York, \$44 10." Mr. Prince has sometimes unsqueraded as a non-partisan Mayor, but after this exposure he is likely to be ranked as a sufficiently berough Democrat.

Even the South Carolina bulldozers have had a spasm of Civil Service Reform. The Legislature, which is composed marnly of Democrats who were elected by tissue-ballots, has passed a series of resolations instructing the State's delegation in Congress to take such measures as may be expedient for the to take such measures as any be expended for the reformation of the Civil Service, etc. This ought to give the actiation of the subject a transcribus impetus. When men who set all law, notal and civil, at defiance, rise up and demand a reformation of the Civil Service, they show that the subject is ne lenger a local issue, but one which is probundly approximate all classes of species.

West Virginia is practically solid in favor of puting the Hon. A. W. Campbell, Editor of The Wheeling Intelligencer, into President Garfield's Califret. He is very warmly commended by the various jourmais of the State, and whether he gots a place in the Caunet or not, has every reason to be proud of the tributes to his worth and ability which are pouring in upon him from all quarters. The President puts that old chip, the pay of the

the chances are that no Democrat will care to re-new the extra session scriminage by knocking it

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. MCCULLOUGH AS SPARTACUS.

The essential manliness, the simplicity, the clear

artistic execution of McCullough's acting are signally illustrated in his performance of Spartness he Gladiator, which was seen last night at would meet with the solid opposition of the the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for the first time during there shall be tenure of office for a fixed Republican party, which will control the Gov- his present engagement, and which gave affected sympathy. This is by no means the greatest of the tragedian's achievements; yet, if the observer were flower of all his works. The house, last night, fairly rang with the plaudits of the delighted multitude and McCallough was called before the carrain no less than seven times, yet every one who will think concerned. A proposition to give the people knows that this tragedy of "The Gladiator" is a second-class work, and that it gives but a limited with a fine manly dignity, and at times exerted his physical powers with noble effect. We do not understand why this kind of power should be undervalued-and probably it is not, except by the class that lives on a diet of pepper-mints and slate-pencils. On the other hand the ebullition of animal force-(and that sublimated by heroic scutiment and devotion is the soni of Spartacus)-is not to be mistaken for an exercise of the finer and higher qualities of the soul. McCuilough's interpretation of Spartness is a perfectly majestic symbol of rude vigor, and by him it is invested with a suggestion of delicacy and tenderness that Edwin Forrest never gave. Perhaps, indeed, he infuses into it an air of noble thoughtfulness that its author never dreamed of, and that is worthier of Shakespeare's Brutus than of this. At all wents he bears the test of being presented in the clear, white light of an heroic character to which the author was not able to give adequate language, and which, therefore, owes and must always owe what ever life it possesses or may possess to the mind and oul of the actor. Mr. Warde aided in the fine effect of last night's performance, by a noble and power-ul performance of *Pharsarius*, and Mr. Lane—as always-acted in a manner to denote fine intuition ways—acted in a manner to denote the industrie, close study, and a sweet and winning nature. Miss Kate Forsyth was pleasing, but somewhat too fash-ionable, as the wife of the Gladiator. This piece will be repeated to-night.

#### THE OPERA.-MARTHA. The pretty, tuneful airs of Flotow's opera, which

was given last night at the Academy of Music, do not seem to have lost any of their attractiveness. though the work is probably more backneyed than any other to-day in the repertory of Italian opera companies. All the familiar pieces were warmly applauded last evening, and many of them had to be repeated, and the performance evidently gave the liveliest pleasure. The opera was prettily mounted, and the dresses were bright and fresh, though they were full of deliciously absurd anachconisms. Lionello and Plunket wore no Neapolitan fishers' caps, and Martha was dressed in a charming Dolly Varden castums. Tristan's, however, was easily preeminent, for the various garments which composed his costume covered a period of about five centuries, and he had the appearance of an English nobleman of the present day masquerading in the clothes of sundry of his ancestors. Mme, Gerster, in the title role, was prettily coquettish and full of sprightly grace, and she sang charmingly, while Miss Cary was a capital Nancy. Campanini, as Lionello, sang with earnestness and acted with Vivacity, but he with earnestness and acted with Vivacity, but he changed the "N'Appari" from an aria to a dramatic scena, which had the merit of winning much applause, but no other. He sang the duet with Planket, "Solo, profugo, rejette," with force and expression, and was excellent in the last scene of the third act. Del Puente was manly and vigorous as Planket, and Signor Corsini was the Tristan. Signor Ardiit did admirable work with his orchestra, and the chorns was unusually good.

STANDARD THEATRE. Mr. Bartley Campbeil's play called "Matrimony" was presented, at the Standard Theatre, last night, by a company including Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. J. N. Gotthold. Miss Louise Muldener, Mrs. E. F. Thorne, Miss Emma Skerret, Miss Emily Mrs. E. F. I horne, Miss Emma Skerret, Miss I Baker, Mr. C. A. McManus, and other players.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Alice Harrison and her theatrical company

appeared last night in Boston. Miss Annie Pixley was well received last night at Haverly's Theatre, in Brooklyn, where she appeared as M'liss.

"Nisida," a new comic opera, by R. Genee, the composer of "The Royal Middy," will be given for the first time in this country at the Thalia Theatre this evening, in German.

Mr. Rafael Joseffy will play at the Metropolitan Concert Hall to-night for the last time. He will perform the "Fantasia on Hungarian Airs" by Lest and the Andante Spianato and Polonaise by Chopin.

The renowned Dr. S. M. Landis unveiled his effulgence last evening at No. 109 West Thirtyfourth-st., as Hamlet in the Closet. Dr. Landis is too stupendous for mortal comment, and we shall not undertake to depict his grandeur.

There will be a concert, interspersed with readings, by Mr. Charles Roberts, jr., at the Thirtyfourth Street Reformed Church this evening. The artists who are to take part in the concert are Miss Beebe, Mrs. Rice-Knox and Messrs. Carl Walton, Albert L. King, Paul T. Ferrer and H. Toulmin.

# PERSONAL.

Vice-President-elect Arthur will, it is said, spend most of the winter in Washington.

There is a Chinese baby newly arrived at Cambridge-a little Ko-Kun-Hua, the son of the Chinese

Ex-Queen Isabella, now a fat, ungainly, but goodnatured-looking woman, drives about Paris in a handsome landan, drawn, not by horses, but by four

nules. The late Herr Isidor Kraft, of Berlin, a wealthy philanthropist, has left behind him a will which would have rejoiced the soul of Tom Hood. He has ordered that half of his fortune of 1,000,000 marks be expended in the foundation of a fund for the as-sistance of poor needlewomen, without regard to

General Butler is quoted by The Boston Herald as saying that his services have been sought for to defend Parnell, and that he shall defend him provided that the time of hearing is postponed to a seasonable day beyond January 25. He has legal business in this country which will not permit him to leave

Ethan Allen having come back from a foreign tour in September last purposely to take part in the Presidential election, returns to Europe in the steamship Scythia te-morrow. He will join Mrs. Allen in Paris, visit Rome and Southern Italy, and return in time for Garfield's inaugur ton. Miss De Wolff, of this city, and Mr. Grenfeldt, one of the firm of Morton Rose & Co., officialed, who has been been on a business visit to their associates, Morton, Bliss & Co., will sail by the same vessel. The late Chief-Justice Cockburn, one of the great-

est advocates of the day, at one time took a very despending view of his prospects in London. He did not even take the trouble to keep his chambers open, and on a friend, a solicitor, remonstrating with here on the subject, Cockbarn's reply was: "Oh, why should I keep them open? Nobody wants toe." Yes," and his frend, "somebody does, I want you, and others, toe." Upon this Cockburn proposed that his frend should place a boy in the chambers and keen them open for him. He did so, and they were never closed again. There was a curiously emotional scene in the

Italian Parliament the other day when the Premier, Cairoti, rose to enlogize the late Baron Ricasoli, narshals, quietly upon his shoulder once more, but His voice is rich and clear; his manner energetic He held a card, which from time to time he waved expressively; he seemed to feel every word, and dwelt with an almost faltering pathos upon Rieasch's death. He said he was a man whose public and private life conferred durnity upon human nature. When he alluded to the late Farini, the hist rian, who had been associated with the method, and the splendidly direct and adequate | Beron, and done such noble work for Italy, Signor baron, and the Speaker, was deeply affected, and gave way to tears, at one time covering his face with his right hand and leading sideways on the arm of his chair. Galetti then approached, and, taking his hand, pressed it warmly, and other Deputies pressed around him and shook hands with simple and un-

# GENERAL NOTES.

It is now thought that it will be very easy

A fox with a pack of hounds after it recently an down by the side of the embankment of the Midand Railway, England, and darted across the line at a point where there was a sharp curve. The hounds were in hot pursuit, and at the mo-ment of their crossing the rails an engine If the Rome correspondence of the London

papers were more trustworthy in matters relading to the Vatiene, some importance might be atmehed to the statement that the Bishop of Tournat, recently deposed, asserted that he had in his possession an autograph ter from Pius !X., in which that Pontiff wrote that the election of Cardinal Pecci as his successor would be the rain of the Charch; and that a confidential agent who was sent to Begum has seen the letter, and brings back an assertance of its an hentienty, which is now admitted at the Vancan.

An English musician has invented a new flate. He asserts that by doubling the last four holes he has improved the tones of the lower notes, while giving increased power, ease and brilliancy to the instrument generally, and there is nothing more to pay for these improvements. The material chiefly used by the paten tee for the head and body is ebouite, a preparation of india-tubber, which possesses extraordinary soundproducing properties. One of the great difficulties of the flute has always been the third octave, the fingering for which differs entirely from that of the first or second octaves; and the new flutes are constructed in such a namer that the third octave can be easily played with he same tingering as that employed for the two lower setures.

That the Hebrew community have not approved of the Passion Play project is evident from the comments of The Jewish Advocate. It looks upon the events which were to be brought before the eyes of the audience from a widely different point of view, but it sympathizes with Christians in their objections to the play. "We know," it says, "what it is to have the most ballowed associations roughly trodden upon or turned into ridicule, and it is on this account that we are opposed to the Passion Play. Its production per se we do not regard as sinful, but when we know that the holi-est and most sacred sentiments of a large portion of the community are shocked by it, we should deprecate in representation on the same principle as we would op-pose a burlesque of the life of Mahomei in Constanti-nople, or of teat of Buddha in India."

# PUBLIC OPINION.

When the South submits to the absolute sovereignty of suffrage, a new life will come to it.-|Detroit Post and Tribune (Rep.)

It is not likely that Wade Hampton will be recognized as the leader of the Democrats -[Cincinnati Guzette (Rep.) General Garfield has an excellent command

over his tougue in both directions. When anything is to be said upon any subject ne puts the right remarks in the right place immediately, and when silence is golden there cometh not a whisper.—[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.

From The Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

The State of Manhattan is the thing. The New-York island would make a fine populous State, and it should be organized and called Manhattan. We would be glad to see the people dwelling on those islands enjoying the beautitudes of self-government.

FACTS ADOUT GARFIELD. The truth is that General Gartield has enough backbone to resist all efforts to commit him to an extreme policy. We doubt if there is another public man in the country who weighs the chances more carefully; whose comprehension embraces more, or whose action is more uniformly governed by principle. A man like that never whelly pleases intense partisans.

the extension of trusts to unworthy persons will not be so likely to repeat their negligence.

The Rev. Felix Adler said in his sermon last Sunday: "This age, so far as a majority of the most intelligent is concerned, is growing away from prayer." Whether it constitutes an exception to this as a rule or not, we are informed that in Springfield, Mass., a Faith Home—a home for healing by

orchestra, and the chorns was unusually good.

THE SOUTH'S STRONGEST HOLD.

From the Exchmond State (Dem.)

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O'Neil was cordially received. He used an artificial section of the Union ought to be the most flourishing and wealthy portion of ine world, for we have done but intel else but talkers, and always full of bright projects glowing with talkers, and always holding conventions, and it is astonishing the could create values and make a country prosperous, then the section of the Union ought to be the most flourishing and wealthy portion of the work with his at most of the could create values and make a country prosperous then the section of the Union ought to be the most flourishing and wealthy portion of the work with his at most of the could create values and make a country prosperous.